1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Pondicherry	75	319	282.91	40.15	717.06
28	Punjab	0	713.9	446.33	804.08	1964.31
29	Rajasthan	575	946.3	1478.17	265.95	3265.42
30	Sikkim	196	330.4	407.91	28.21	962.52
31	Tamil Nadu	5887.28	6127.66	14403.84	.2653	29071.78
32	Tripura	172	398.25	109.91	83.95	764.11
33	Uttar Pradesh	347.71	2361.12	3463.5	351.9	6524.23
34	Uttrakhand	200	529.6	538.36	270.79	1538.75
35	West Bengal	4137	3620.72	4923.92	1778.65	14460.29
	TOTAL	39222.61	49691.73	67941.9	24970.73	181826.97
	Grand TOTAL					181826.97

Patients of various diseases in the North Eastern States

2094.SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of AIDS, heart, T.B., goiter, cancer and kidney patients in the North Eastern States, particularly Sikkim, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for these diseases; and

(c) the steps being taken to control these diseases effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information available, number of AIDS patients who have reported to ART Centre in the North Eastern States are 8432. State Wise break-up of cases is given below:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of AIDS patients
1	Manipur	5997
2	Nagaland	1176
3	Assam	749
4	Arunachal Pradesh	36
5	Mizoram	331
6	Sikkim	41
7	Tripura	61
8	Meghalaya	41
	TOTAL :	8432

The total number of TB patients registered under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), State-wise in North Eastern States, including the State of Sikkim, are as given below:-

Sl.No.	State	TB patients registered (Nos.) 2007	2008 (till 3rd quarter)
1	Manipur	4885	3303
2	Nagaland	3079	2221
3	Assam	36766	29756
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2746	1881
5	Mizoram	2177	1937
6	Sikkim	1538	1261
7	Tripura	2573	2172
8	Meghalaya	4857	3614
	TOTAL	58621	46145

It is estimated that there are about 2.5 million cancer patients in the country. According to various studies, prevalence of chronic kidney disease in the country is 0.8%, prevalence rate of Ischaemic Heart disease is 37 per thousand population. The exact estimates or the total number of persons suffering from the disease Goiter, Heart and Kidney in North-East region are not available.

(b) TB is caused by an infection with a bacterium known as mycobacterium tuberculosis. In a few susceptible individuals, the infection breaks down into disease.

HIV/AIDS is transmitted through unsafe sex, intravenous drug use, unsafe blood transfusion and mother to child transmission. Intravenous drug use in leading cause in North-Eastern States particularly in Manipur and Nagaland.

The diseases relating to Heart, Cancer and Kidney are due to various risk factors such as tobacco use, stress, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, obesity etc.

(c) Under National AIDS Control Programme, activities undertaken include up-scaling targeted interventions among the high risk groups, behaviour change, communication for improved awareness, expanding counselling and testing services, blood safety, support and treatment of HIV infected persons including the treatment of opportunistic infections, provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies.

Under RNTCP, widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy and implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country including North-Eastern States with an objective to achieve cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases. Under the programme diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients.

National Cancer Control Programme is operational since 1975 and is now being revised for prevention and control of Cancer with the following goals and objectives:

i) Primary prevention of Cancers by health education specially regarding hazards of tobacco consumption and necessity of genital hygiene for prevention of cervical cancer.

ii) Secondary prevention *i.e.* early detection and diagnosis of Cancers, for example, Cancer of cervix, breast and of the oro-pharyngeal Cancer by screening methods and patients's education on self examination methods.

iii) Strengthening of existing Cancer treatment facilities, which are woefully inadequate.

iv) Palliative care in terminal stage of the Cancer.

The pilot on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, CVD and Stroke is being implemented since January 2008 in the North East in the State of Sikkim.

In order to prevent and control Goitre, the Government of India is implementing the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme in the entire country, including North Eastern States. Supply of iodated salt in place of common salt, establishment of Iodine Deficiency Disorder Cells and Monitoring Laboratories are important components of the Programme.

There is no specific programme for control of Kidney disease.

Unsafe food from foreign countries

2095.SHRI P.R. RAJAN:

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate investment in setting up requisite entry inspection measures for food safety due to the entry of unsafe food from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details including above investment initiated during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) the details including the steps taken to implement the law that stipulates strict regulation of genetically modified food import and distribution;

(d) the details including the investment initiated, if any, to implement the law that stipulates strict regulation of genetically modified food import and distribution for last five years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Already, there are four established Central Food Laboratories at places namely, Kolkata, Ghaziabad, Mysore and Pune and three upcoming Laboratories at Mumbai, Raxaul (Bihar) and Sonauli (UP) to take care of the requirements of inspection of import of food articles. Annual grants of Rs. 40 Lakh each to the two laboratories at